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**EDMONDS,**

# **CITIZEN-SOLDIER**

*WITH THE*

**NEW BLACK LIST;**

OR,

**THE DEVILS' OWN.**

The king is as firm as a reed.  
The queen is as wise as a goose,  
Of Cromwells and Hampdens there's need.  
The great social screw has got loose.

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**London:**

**PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY C. BENNETT,**

**37, HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND.**

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**ONE PENNY.**

EDMOND  
CITIZEN-SOLDIER

NEW BLACK LIST

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

London:

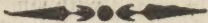
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21, LITTLE STREET, LONDON

EDMOND

Seligman  
1832E  
Ed 57  
Green Box

## **EDMONDS'** **CITIZEN-SOLDIER.**



Prevention is better than cure. Peace is better than war. But even civil war is preferable to an iron military despotism. The law of England, mark, authorises all citizens to possess arms. The law is greater than the king. The law is good. Bad laws only ought to be evaded and when prudent to be resisted to the death, if necessary. The Times and Chronicle of the infamous ninth of May now seem in right earnest. The country is, indeed, in real danger. The Wolf is come at last. The crisis is come. England is at the boiling point. Our safety now lies in promptly showing the enemy we are prepared.

### **MACERONE'S PIKE.**

That true citizen-soldier, Colonel Macerone, justly remarks that the population of most countries are much better acquainted with the use of arms and with the practise of military movements than the English citizens now are. Every man, and almost every boy in America possesses the unerring rifle. In France one man in every ten has seen military service. Our insular situation has perhaps made us better sailors than soldiers. England, however, is the great workshop for arms for all the world, and the fault is our own if we learn not the use of the things we make. There is no lack of pistol barrels and powder grains in every district. Temporary pikes may be made of carpenters' chissels, dinner knives, &c. fixed into mop-sticks. Macerone says, and common sense says, go not out with inferior weapons, with blunt clubs to fight aristocracy-hirelings armed with efficient weapons, with sharp swords. Get the most effective and cheapest weapons for general use. Mace-



roné says that the best weapons and readiest for citizen warfare are a pike 9 feet long accompanied by a 32 inch barrel fowling piece, and a brace of good sized 6 inch barrel pistols. The Pike made of the best ash is sold by Macerone at 8, Upper George Street, Bryanstone. Square at 10s. Men should never fight with the long pike in less rank than three deep, six deep is the best. Nothing but a body armed with similar pikes can withstand six deep pike-men. But citizen soldiers with pikes can all effectively do harm six deep, because citizen's 9 feet pike will reach three deep further than the soldier's 6 feet musket and bayonet. If pike citizens stand firm the horse-soldiers can never break the citizen ranks. The short bayonet will not protect a man from severe cuts from the long sword of a bold horse-soldier. The long pike will. Pike-men are equal to double the number of men armed on the old plan. A walking soldier, mind, runs tenfold more danger in flying from a horse-soldier, than in showing a determined neck or nothing front to the mounted huntsman. By the bye, tens of thousands of brave English privates, and brave French privates might have been preserved to us; and to their wives and children, and brothers, and sisters, and mothers, if the victimized privates had on the field of battle rationally practised the tongue exercise as well as the sword exercise. Think of the effect of John Bull crying out to Jack Sprat, and *vice versa*, "Well Moun-  
"sieur, what the devil am I trying to kill your honor for,  
"or what in devil's name are you cutting and slashing  
"at my vitals for, I have done you no harm; you have  
"done me no injury, why should we hundred thousand  
"privates go on murdering each other to gratify the blood-  
"thirsty hundred or two aristocratical officers who urge  
"us to mutual destruction while we ourselves are despised  
"and trampled under foot by these very few aristocratic  
"scoundrels?" No! no! a private soldier is taught by the cunning aristocracy to be particularly sulky in the battle field. No speak, die dumb. O, ye asses. A bayonet loses strength by being lengthened, and becomes either too heavy or too flexible. The bayonet again when fixed in the musket curves off from the muzzle. Now this curve can be caught by a cut from the sabre,

and thus the bayonet thrust is stopped. The pike cannot be so checked. A roll of tin foil around the first two feet from the pike's head prevents a sabre from cutting off the top of the pike. In regular charges, the first ranks and the second ranks at least must always rush forward with pikes ready presented. The pistols and larger pieces should have the same sized muzzle in order that the same balls may suit the mouth of each fire-arm. The pike and gun weigh 4 ounces less than the musket and bayonet. Remember the success of the Irish. Attack not only bad systems, but when prudent, the base men forming the base willing part of those base systems. The pikes are admirably adapted for leaping ditches, and making props for tents. The unfloggable blue-coat soldier or Peel's babes receive 3s. a day. The flogged red-coat soldier, or the British veteran receives only 10d. a day, in order that the insolent flogging aristocratic officers may better grab ten guineas a day.

## THE RIFLE.

Rifles are expensive, but a single £10. rifle is more destructive than six cheap guinea muskets. The musket barrel is smooth; the rifle barrel is uneven. The great objection to these rifles in the last war, was, the long time wasted in loading. Macerone has now invented a cartridge for loading a rifle as quickly as a musket. The American is a half-ounce ball rifle. The one-ounce ball rifle, about the weight of a horse-pistol, is generally the best. The newly-invented percussion locks are far more sure than the frequently miss-fire old flint locks. Use JOYCE'S Percussion Powder, nitrate of mercury. The present rifle iron ramrods are too light, use brass. The ball must be rammed in smartly, and not pushed down slowly; give the ball a smart tap as you place the ball on the muzzle before you use the heavy brass ramrod. Clean the barrel often. Macerone says, "The first army who uses rifles will certainly beat an equal body using muskets." Cartridge pouches should surround the body one deep, the whole weight being thus equally distributed. In close action, six or eight buckshot should be used with the ball in your cartridge. Buckshot range sixty yards. The ball must be placed



foremost, that is, the buckshot must be placed next the powder. Between the powder and the buckshot you must place a felt, or what is much better a circular *cork* wad, the cork soaked in oil. Wads are to be a trifle larger than the bore. The heat of the body damps powder, always use varnished pouches to carry your powder dry. A solution of shoemakers' wax in spirits of turpentine is a good varnish.

## ORGANIZATION.

In sudden emergencies, all the members of each trade or profession ought to have previously known in what particular square the *class* is to assemble, Lawyers in Lincolns Inn, &c. &c. Citizens may be as a thousand against ten to the enemy, and be overcome for all that. Jesus justly says of Charity, that Charity is the first of virtues, and covereth a multitude of sins, and so say I that without the organization of the citizens all else is vanity, and foolery, and vexation of the spirit. The enemy partly by art, and partly by accident, is well organized all over the country, and thereby hangs a tale. Our aristocratical rulers know well every aristocratical family in every county in Britain. The Londonderrys know how the Greys think and will act. And the Greys know how the Londonderry's think and are prepared to act. Alas, the trading and working classes have yet had no grand hunting parties, and grand dinner parties, and grand driving parties to meet in multitudes and thus to know the talents, and the spirits, and the ways of thinking, and acting of the non-aristocratic classes in the social subdivisions. I could organize all London's working and trading classes in one little week. How? man. Why, let every class of workmen and trader wear a committee ordered five-shilling regimental, Scotch, or other plaid dress. The uniform would show us in the streets as a thousand to one against the aristocracy. All should wear a universal hat or cap, the different trades taking care to wear a peculiar trade uniform in coats and trowsers. I shall wear a Scotch breeches this summer. Go ye and do likewise good citizens. The organization of all organizations, is briefly this, I here trace the foundation of the true social edifice. Let ten

men meet, there is the beginning. Let said ten men by frequent converse measure well the physical strength and the intellectual power and the moral daring of each and of all the ten. Now choose the best man for your TEN MAN. Let nine stick by brother TEN-MAN, through fire and water, good report or evil report. If the TEN MAN merely *mistakes* the common interest, gaining no benefit, and on great occasions is guilty only of error of the head, forgive that error. You have chosen your very best man, mind, therefore it is very likely that any one of your less accomplished members would have blundered much worse in similar circumstances, but, if on great occasions, in life and death matters, your TEN MAN perpetrates an error of the heart, a wilful crime, betrays your cause, ah! then ——— I say nothing, but, I think strongly. But be quite sure from carefully sifted evidence, that your TEN MAN has really been most damnable guilty. Be not hasty.—Think—Think—Think Then, act—act—act. Now then to proceed, let ten men who each represent ten men meet together and as in the first instance carefully select the best man, out of the ten TEN MEN for a HUNDRED-MAN. Continue this jack-in-the-box, patent-screw-organization process, and stick like a band of brothers to your progressive leaders, and all social power will speedily be in the united hands of the most numerous class. Personal ambition must give way to general safety. Be united. Lay aside all personal vanity for your own personal safety and the glorious organization I now recommend is invincible. All men must necessarily benefit; for, the chosen leaders if faithless, would be permitted to derive no personal benefit, but inevitably perish as traitors to the order. In sudden emergencies when despotic power is called out you may not have time thus to organize on this plan. Do the best you can to approach this system. Divide into streets and chose leaders of streets, and leaders of parishes, and leaders of districts. Use badges. Shoot the officers, as recommended in the United Service Journal. Spare the men—the chief officers are dressed plainest. Cry out to the men, “peace to the privates, death to the officers,” these cries will work wonders. But, mind, these cries will be laughed at if



you cry out these words as you fly away. The privates know that they would be afterwards hanged by officer court martials, if the citizen soldier do not show the power to protect the privates who join the people. A bold front and a cry of peace at the the same moment. There is the point. A poor private is now like a well-known respectable animal between two bundles. The citizen says to the unhappy wight, dare to fire at me, and I'll shoot you. Very well sir, I wont, quoth the private. "Dare to refuse to fire at the citizen," quoth the officer the next moment "and I'll hang you by court martial." What can we poor privates do? How happy could I be with either, thinks the puzzled private. The devil of the matter is, I know not which side will beat, the officer or the citizen. When the citizen once draws the sword against military despots, the scabbard must be flung to the winds. Half-measures, compromises, talkings, hesitations are childish and destructive. Rely not on promises, and surrendering. You must destroy the political enemy at all hazards, (see United Service Journal for May). Give quarter and secure prisoners. Treat the enemy as the enemy treat you. Do unto others as others do unto you. If the enemy hang a captured citizen, do you immediately hang a captured enemy. This is very distressing, very painful, but, the law of self-preservation demands this vigour to check still greater evil. The citizen is lost if the public spirit once raised is permitted to waver for an instant until all is accomplished. Soldiers in steel breast-plates, should be shot at below the breast. Regiments of boys commanded by boys should be established. Bone in coat-sleeves will save a man many a cut. Borrow your wife's or sweetheart's stays. Fine heavily every where men and women who support the despotic government by word or deed. Take hostages from the weak rebel aristocratical classes.

### STREET FIGHTING.

The enemy, whether on foot, or on horse, or using artillery, will certainly first appear in the larger streets, or squares. Do not be deluded into a conflict in such disadvantageous positions. The people's men



must hasten to occupy the numerous narrow streets flanking these soldier-garrisoned large streets. Erect barricades by upsetting waggons, filling sacks with earth &c, the barricades being 100 yards inwards from the great street. Seize and fortify the first or corner houses in the narrow streets. Dig a ditch 10 ft wide and 10 ft deep the earth thrown up on the enemy's side. Have stout ropes with flags suspended across the streets to trip up and frighten the enemy's horses. Opposite street fighters should join barricades across. Multiply barricades. The officers will try to humbug the impatient citizens to attack large concentrated masses of manœvering soldiers. The citizen-soldier's vital policy is in causing the foe to detach numerous small soldier-parties by every possible device to pretend to fly. Then turn round and conquer in detail. Send citizens to burn houses of the murderous officers in the night. The people's men should work chiefly at night. Keep a moveable secret opening in your barricades. Do not fight your men too few together, or too crowded, mobbified. Four deep, with a trifling elbow room is to the question. When the enemy come down very deep, form citizens equally deep.

### HOUSE DEFENCE.

Barricade the lower windows and doors, and cut loop holes for fire arms. Take roof and floorings if you want timber. Use bricks, tiles and bottles &c. for missiles and dust and boiling water. Blow snuff in soldiers eyes. Throw down burning acids, as recommended in the last number of the United Service Journal. Dig ditches round the house, use mattresses for barricades in the upper windows. Remove the floorings of all your balconies lest the enemy break thro your doors under shelter from your perpendicular missiles. Quickly push down scaling ladders, break up the stair cases. Communicate by ropes or ladders from floor to floor, cut loop holes in the second floor.

### CHURCH DEFENCE.

Churches are buildings often susceptible, of very good defence. Fine news for the quaking tithe mongers! Church walls are thick like bishops heads, the windows

are high like bishops noses. Demolish all school-rooms or small houses near the fortified church; because the enemy will otherwise attack your position under these partial shelters. Convey the broken materials into the church to be used as missiles. In all cases level every house or building commanding the spot you wish to fortify.

That the citizen may pass freely without exposure to the enemys fire, you must quickly cut interior communications from house to house through whole streets. The noise and clamour of a popular tumult prevent the officer's orders and the signal strokes of the drum from being heard. The private soldier thus gets bothered not knowing what to be at, during the confusion produced. The people's men must try to gain over the doubting soldier to the citizen's cause, by rational appeals to the soldier's good sense and generous dispositions. To the private soldier use soft words with your intermitting hard blows, if needs be on every fitting opportunity. The ignorant private soldier is only made the temporary enemy of the peaceful citizen, through the cruel craft of an atrocious aristocracy. The apparent strength of a soldier regiment should not affright the fresh-wate citizen soldiers. The great superiority of the drilled soldiery is in fighting at a distance. Close, quickly and boldly and you stand man to man, the greater number is then sure of victory. When the ground is made *uneven* by ditches or barricades, a thousand diciplined soldiers, are not superior to a thousand undiciplined citizens. Horse-soldiers must always be boldly faced, charged and beat back. To fly from horse-soldiers is miserable policy. Pieces of cannon should be rushed upon at a smart run and taken at all hazards. Do not be fired at from a distance—*By running swiftly* forward on the foe, men run very little risk of being shot. A common bottle filled with gunpowder and bits of iron is a ready made hand-grenade and fix a bit of touch-paper. Tire out the soldiers. Do not fight too often. Let citizens be cool and determined. To fear is to be three parts vanquished. Fear causes hard breathing, thus exhausting strength and making a giant as weak as a child. Courage is a great deal habit. In ordinary life I would have



you man seldom or never even. Set out to take a walk without rigidly accomplishing the original purpose, decision, courage, thus insensibly becomes the mind's habit. Soldiers and sailors are men more courageous than citizens, being always compelled to *finish what is once begun*. Take good care the horse-soldiers do not break through your citizens lines and surround the fighting parties. If however the horse-soldiers do succeed in breaking your line in one quarter, thus and attempt to attack you in front and in rear, be not afraid. But immediately form in a square or into a circle, facing the enemy, three, four or more deep with pikes extending.

### THE BEST SWORD.

A short stout broad-bladed sword in the right hand, with a blanket bound round the left arm for a shield, is a cheap, safe, effective, defensive and offensive arm-  
ing for a citizen's immediate use, in urgent cases, the arm is to be kept strait in fighting.

### HEALTH.

Keep up your health. Enfeebled soldiers or citizens, are of course easy victims. Eat not oftener than once in seven hours. Drink not between meals. A capital cooling draught on a feverish day, is a glass of cold water, in which you have shaken a grain or two of bruised gunpowder. If your feet are chafed or injured use candle grease. Finally war is a dreadful scourge, and let me earnestly council all good citizens to be kind and merciful when victorious. God forbid that the fatal day should ever come in England, when the quiet citizen shall be forced by unbearable tyranny to elect between, becoming a temporary soldier or an eternal slave. God forbid that we ever be forced to seize the brazen warrior Newcastle an infatuated insolent aristocrat who has already appealed to force to support fraud. The whole question lies in a nut-shell. The robbed millions want bread. Will the robbing units be for ever permitted to insult the starving million, by the cruel offer of a barren stone, instead of the nourishing bread; that is the great question.

GEORGE EDMONDS.

EVERY MAN A VOTE, OR: ██████████

**The Devils' Own that Burked the Bill, May 7, 1832.**

**DUTCH DUKES**,\* clearance the reformer as was,  
 umberland the reformer as is, glocester the-, he! he!  
 what a nation of Newtons governed by a family of  
 Solomons. Hush! or Old Patriot will send for Old Nick  
 of Russia. Next, we have, **ARCHBISHOPS**, canter-  
 -bury, york, armagh. **DUKES** not **DUTCH**, wellington  
 rutland, bankrupt beggar buckingham, newcastle,  
 dorset, n umberland, bofort, manchester. **MARquisses**  
 of tweedale, thomond, salsbury, bute cholmondly camden  
 bath brestol exeter abercorn. **EARLS** of shaftsbury  
 morton rosslyn limrick stradbroke gordon malmsbery  
 bradford charleville buckleu mansfield carnarvon wiklow  
 falmouth harewood dartmouth londonry eldon digby  
 liverpool bochamp st germans westermorland bathurst  
 winchelsea delawar talbot selkirk harrowby beverly  
 maunt-eegecum verulum caledon plymouth abingdon  
 walgrave glengal powis lucan brownlow warik stamford  
 lonsdale orford macelsfield home mellville elgin graham  
 jersey aylesdury tankerville **VICOUNTS** of beresford  
 sidmouth arbutnot strathallan combermere maynard  
 gort sydney. **LORDS** delousy waterford feversham  
 redesdale **LINURST** (glorious republican!) wynferd  
 ferrard ellenborough ribbaldsdale warncliffe clanwilliam  
 stranford hadington dinevor skelmersdale roden fambo-  
 rough balcarras douglas aboyne boston washingam  
 sheffield montague ravenworth de broke bayning harris  
 hexley lothian saultoun colville hopetown maryborough  
 de roos. gage dunstanville. rolle manners dufferin  
 wallace grantham arden de rothsy carbery monson  
 forester bagot grantly cowly shampton carteret kenyon  
**REPUBLICAN BISHOPS**, lichfield rochester salsbury  
 bristol bangor exeter glocester carlile oxford landaff  
 worcester lincoln and finally ominous name **BISHOP**  
**KILLMORE**. Hurra! for the French Emigration of 93!

\* We do not use CAPITALS in speaking of common or low or contemptible things. JOHNSON.

of bellum **AT STRANGES, PATERNOSTER ROW**  
 Edmonds English Revolution. **ONE PENNY**.—Edmonds Penny  
 Classical Dictionary.

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